Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York, ESPENSCHEID solicits attention to his SPRING b ESPENSIBLED SOlleris accordings of his hat-style of GENTLEMEN'S MAYS. The exceptions of his hat-making, as conducted by him for years, he secured him an exten-nation pair mass from our citizens and the traveling public. The size and quality of the Spring Hat now first othered, caused that to size and quality of the Spring Hat now first othered, caused that to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and padement. Expensionally, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats. No. 118 Narsanat.

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., Leaders and Iu-troducers of Fashlon for Geuliemen's Hars, are now ready to supply the Sening Stylk for 1853.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Actor House.

GENIN has issued his \$4 Spring-style of SILK Har, which for beauty of pattern, excelence of work, and de-cided superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading Har of the

G. NIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- For all manufecturing purposes Sixuria's Suwing Machines are doesned in-dispensible. The public lusts upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Sixuria's Family Sixuria Machine is the latest presented for competition, and, being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has sysided or remedied them all. It is the hands most Sewing Maaline ever made, and the endest to learn to operate. Using on of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price \$100, with iron table complete. I. M. Sixgar & Co., No. 438 Broadway.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE now Ready. This improved elastic siltoh Machine, being de-eigned expressly for family use, is recommended as being mere perfect, as well as more ornamental, than noy Sewing Machine now is existence. Call and see. Persons having Warson's old Machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, ean do so on equitable terms.

WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

No. 449 Brosdway, New-York.

DE FOREST, ARM STRONG & CO.,
(Late Carter, Ordnan & De Forest.)

BIFORTERS AND JOBERS,
No. 80 and 82 Chambersat.

SE NOW offering for cale a splendid variety of
MIRBIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAUE, PACIFIC
and other
PRINTED AND STREET, PACIFIC and HAMILTON DELAIMES.

MANCRESTER, PACIFIC and HAMILTON DELAIMES.

SINGERINGS and SHIRTINGS,
LINUXUEC, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale,
Warmsottas, and other popular brands,
at the
LOWEST MARKET PRIOR, for Cash or APPROVED CREDIY.
It shall be their aim to keep a well selected

Extensive variety of Dross Goods.

Gathering the cholosed gone from Imported and Home Productions as they arrive in market.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

SECURE AND ACCOUNT.

will find every description of Boots and Shore for Children a CANTRELL's only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, which he is sling at very moderate prices, beside a complete stock of Ladies Catters, Overshees, Party Slippers, Gentlemen's Boots, &d. By you want a stock at Ladies of the Cantrell's for it.

SAN ANTICIPATED RUSH .- KNOX is ready, so are bls customers. His Spring style of Har is an indication the "good time counting," and the way they will disappear we startle the did fegies in the Index. Prepars to lay aside your caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Sprifishies, by making an early call at Kaox's, No. 212 Broadwicemer of Fulton. Price only \$4.

SMITHSONIAN HOTEL,

BECADWAY, counts of Houston-at., New-York.
Single Rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 per day.
Dooble Rooms and Patients \$1.50 to \$3.
Meals us ordered. Steam heat throughout.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Fever and Ague, and all interrefitents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a correlive simulant, and when it checks the disease revenues itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsande medicine recovates the whole system; enables nature to throw off the complaint, and estable no unpleasant consequences.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!570,600 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reductio
English Nations Carpetin 91, 101, and 111 per yard!
English Russens Carpetin 616, 71, and 91 per yard!
Beautiful Incuran Carpetin 816, 71, and 92 per yard!
Oil Clotw 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard!
HEAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

FIRST-CLASS FISH AND PROVISIONS

FIRST-CLANS TISH AND FROMISIONS
AT WHOLERALE,
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 195 Greenwich-st., winvite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the follogitides, which they offer at the lowest rates for coals:
MACKERINI, in kids, quarters, halves and bbia.
CODITINI (dry and pickled), BLEFISH, WHITEITSH.
HARRING (smoked and pickled), SALMON, SHAD.
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and
CHEESE, of the very finest quality.

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858.

Important Documents.

We have already printed and disposed of a very large edition of our Eight-page Extra Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE, and shall put to press another edition this morning to meet such orders as may reach us to-day. The following is a list of its contents:

I. EDITORIALS: Stanton and the President; Stanton and the Senate Committee; The Lecompton Bill; The Case Stated; Another Investigation; Kentucky Law.

H .. A FULL REPORT OF THE GREAT ANTI-LE-III .. SPENCE OF THE HON F. P. STANTON. IV. LETTERS FROM THE HON, JOHN B. HASKIN AND OTHERS.

V .. ADDRESS OF THE HON. GEO. BANCROFT. VI. REPORT OF SENATOR GREEN, FOR LECOMI

VIL. REPORT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, AGAINST LECOMPTON.

VIII. REPORT OF SENATORS COLLAMER AND WADE, AGAINST LECOMPTON. IX. MANIFESTO OF REGENT CALHOUN.

X. LECOMPTON IN INDIANA AND PENNSYLVA-

XI. THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE HERALD OF FREEDOM. XII. GOV. WALKER'S POSITION.

-These documents, we believe, in co Mr. Buchanan's late Extraordinary Message, which has already obtained universal currency, afford a full and fair view of the momentous struggle now in progress from its three several aspects-Lecompton Douglasite, and Republican.

Single copies 3 cents; 12 copies 30 cents; 45 copies \$1; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Single copies closed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order.

Tribune Office, New-York

The steamboat Eliza Battle was burned near Demopolis, Alabama, last Monday morning. Tairtynine lives were lost.

-The Senate confirmed Gov. King's appointments for Harber Masters yesterday.

The Democracy of Connecticut held a State Convention at New-Haven yesterday, and nominated

the following ticket: For Lieut. Gorernor....JAMES T. PRATT, Hartford. For Lieut. Gorernor...JOHN COTTON SMITH, Sharon PELEG C. CHILD. Woods

A series of half-and-half resolutions were report. ed, which did not suit the full-blooded supporters of the Administration. After a warm debate the Lecomptonites carried the day, the resolutions were recommitted, and after having been tortured into an approval of Mr. Buchanan's policy, were forced through under the operation of the previous question. Election day will disclose the existence of some "fishy Democrats," to use one of the organ's elegant phrases, in Connecticut, if we are not mistaken.

The lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the importation of 2,500 free blacks from the Coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE listened to a speech from Obv. Seward upon the great question now pending between Slavery and Freedom. He was followed by Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, who said that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the wishes of the people of Kansas.

The House, after discussing the Senate resoluthins which authorize the President to reinstald

officers affected by the action of the Naval Court of inquiry, passed them by a large majority and then adjourned.

The Kansas Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, as the body appointed by Mr. Speaker Orr, under the Ha ris resolution, is facetiously called, adjourned last evening sine die. Mr. Alex. Stephens read a report, which was adopted by the majority, together with a series of resolutions embodying the unimportant facts, which are the sole result of the Committee's investigations. It was resolved that Regent Calhoun's statement should not be considered as evidence. It remains to be seen whether the House will rest content with the manner in which the work set for this Committee to do has been accomplished.

THE SPEECH OF GOV. SEWARD, in the U. S. Senate yesterday, in opposition to the Lecompton fraud and the policy of which it is the fitting consummation, is given entire in our columns this merning. We think no one can rise from its careful perusal without a higher estimate of its author and a profounder appreciation of the great cause of Liberty in Labor which has enlisted his noblest energies, and is now arousing the enthusiasm of the country.

In Gov. Seward's, as in any exhaustive speech at this day on the affairs of Kansas, there are of course many facts stated with which intelligent readers are already familiar; yet, though the theme be hackneyed, its treatment by Gov. S. is eminently original and forcible. His opening state ment of the great issue which underlies the Kansas controversy-his scathing review of the partisan jugglery and usurpation of the Supreme Court in deciding the Dred Scott case-his closing demonstration of the futility as well as injustice and impolicy of the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas-will secure for this Speech a high rank and lasting remembrance among the author's forensic effects. We beg those who may be repelled by its length to read at least the last quarter of it. Having done that, they will need no inducement to begin afresh at the beginning and study intently the whole.

If there be the least truth in the old adage that what everybody says must have some truth in it. then it cannot be questioned that there is a good deal of fraudulent voting at our popular elections. All the political parties in the State freely charge each other with the guilt of this procedure. There even seems to be a growing feeling among warm politicians of all parties that the resort by their oppouents to this irregular method of carrying elections justifies them also in adopting it -in fact, almost compels them to adopt it, by way, as they allege, of self-defense.

At the same time that the moral tone of the community has thus been lowered on this subject, and especially the moral tone of those who are most active in political affairs, the temptations and the facilities for the employment of this fraudulent means of obtaining political power have of late years greatly increased. In spite of the extreme, and, as many are disposed to think, excessive extension which has been given to the right of suffrage in this State, still, by reason of the constant influx of immigrants both from other countries and from other States, we have, especially in this cityand the same is true, to a greater or less extent, of every other city and town in the State-a larger class than ever before of residents among us who are not entitled to exercise the elective franchise. Surely, so long as a distinction is made by law between those who possess the right to vote and those who do not, the law ought also to provide means whereby that distinction may be effectually maintained and carried into practical effect. The operation of the existing system is simply this: that while the respectable and conscientious and law-abiding portion of the inhabitants to whom the laws have refused the privilege of voting exhibit their respect for the institutions of the country in which they live by loyally submitting to this exclusion, the worst, the most reckless, the most ignorant part of those whom the laws seek to exclude are enabled, by the help, and under the guidance, and to serve the purposes, of unscrupulous political tricksters, to leap over or creep under the bar erected against them by the law, and to succeed in placing themselves on the same level with the qualified voters. Rather than to have things continue in this way, it would be vastly better to admit the entire body of the excluded inhabitants to the privilege of voting. In that case the votes of the more intelligent, the more respectable, and the more sirtuous portion of them would go far to counterbaiance-perhaps would more than counterbaiancethe votes of the ignorant and the worthless; whereas the present system, while it operates to exclude from the polls a great many persons very well qualified in most respects to exercise the elective tranchise, and to whom it might perhaps be intrusted without any serious objection, operates at the same time to let in the votes of that very vagabond, ignorant, vicious rabble, to keep whom from participating in, and perhaps controlling, our elections, is the very object for which the limitation of the right of suffrage was established, and for which it professes to be maintained. The consequence is that, while the public and the really meritorious portion of the excluded individuals are thus made to suffer all the objectionable consequences of the limitation of the right of suffrage, we at the same time bring upon ourselves, and that in an aggravated shape, all the evils, to guard against which

limitation of suffrage was introduced and is still The experience of every election shows that with the growing population of our towns and citienothing short of an official registration can effectu ally secure the legal voters in that exclusive privi lege which the Constitution and the laws confer upon them. And what are the objections urged to such a registration! We have heard of but two which, even with the greatest stretch of charitable consideration, can be set down as made in good faith. One is that, as the Constitution gives the privilege of voting to those who possess certain qualifications, to go further, and to require the eter to register himself before he can be allowed to vote, would be to add another to the qualifications which the Constitution has prescribed. But though the Constitution establishes the qualificatien of voters, it is left to the Legislature to de termine the formalities which shall be gone through with in the exercise of that right. Precisely the same authority which the Legislature has to require the voter at the polls to swear in his vote as to may now be called upon to do, it also

ing, to verify his right under the Constitution. Both are provisions of precisely a similar character. Neither of them interieres with or adds to the qualifications of the voter; they only require, on the part of the person offering to vote, that he establish, by certain preliminary proceedings, a reasonable presumption that he is a voter.

It is urged, in the second place, that to require the voters to be at the trouble of getting themselves registered is to impose upon them a burdensome task, the neglect of which might subject many to lose their right to vote. But surely, in what relates to the election of our rulers and legislators, the rights of the public are quite as much to be considered, to say the least of it, as the convenience of individuals. The right to vote is not merely a personal privilege, it is a public trust; and so long as the Constitution limits the exercise of this trust to persons possessing a certain qualification, nothing can be more reasonable or just than to require those who propose to act in this matter as the trustees of the public to establish their qualification beforehand. As to those who take so little interest in public affairs as to be unwilling to submit to the very small trouble attendant upon getting themselves registered, the public would not be likely to lose much, while they themselves, by their own judgment, would lose very little, by their exclusion from the polls. It is an old observation that what costs a man very little trouble he is apt to think of very little consequence. We have already gone to great lengths in sacrificing every other consideration to the convenience of voters, introducing, as it were, into our elections, the principle of saying grace over the whole beef-barrel at once. Instead of voting separately and on a separate day, according to the good old-fashioned custom, for each officer to be elected, the business of voting is now all done in a lump. On a single election, day the voter deposits in the ballot-box a ticket as long as his arm, often without bestowing half the consideration upon the whole batch of names borne upon it which he would have been apt to have given to each single office, had he been called upon to pass upon it by itself. If the adoption of the registration system should have the effect of impressing upon our citizens a stronger sense of their privileges and duties as voters, the little trouble it might put them to would be abundantly paid for in

that result alone. But it is further set up that however in the large cities and towns, where the evil of illegal voting is principally felt, the legal voters might be perfectly willing to submit to the trouble of a registration, it would be hard that the voters in the country, where the occasion for a registry is less pressing, should be required to shoulder the same burden. Without stopping to discuss the relative extent and danger of fraudulent voting, and even admitting the utmost that can be urged as to the security afforded by the existing system to purity of elections in the country, there is still a complete and conclusive answer to those who feel, or affect to feel, such an anxiety on behalf of the country voters. It is not alone the legal voters of the City of New-York who suffer the consequences of election frauds practiced in this city. Those consequences may extend, even to a much more severe degree, to the most remote rural districts. Fraudulent votes cast in this city may, in determining the choice of Governor and other high State officers, nullify an actual majority of ballots lawfully east throughout the State. There is not a country voter from Montank Point to the Canadian frontier who may not any day find himself shoved aside and stripped of all the political influence which the laws confer upon him by some unqualified ragamuffin, brought up from the Five Points or imported from New-Jersey, to play the part, for that day only, of one of the sovereign people of New-York. The truth is that this registration of voters is far more for the benefit of the country than of the cities, since it is only by means of it that the lawful country voters can save themselves from being counterbalanced by fraudulent votes smuggled into the ballot-boxes by unscrupulous city politigians-the very class of men, it is to be noted,

the are the most violent opponents of this reform. " If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." So said Macbeth in contemplation of the murder of the gracious Duncan, at that moment a guest in his own house, and under the special safeguard, or what ought to have been such, of the rights of hospitality. And such, according to The Journal of Commerce, is much the state of mind of the Democratic majority of Congress while meditating the use of the Lecompton Constitution, as a dagger wherewith to inflict a desperate wound on those rights of the majority and that sovereignty of the people to which they have so often eworn fealty, and to which they have ever expressed so enthusiastic an allegiance. That najority, according to The Journal of Commerce, hesitnes much as Macbeth did. The victim is within its grasp, but still it hongs back. It dreads the consequences. "To induce immediate and appropriate action," " it needs to be assured of the

approval of the country." In this emergency The Journal of Commerce, with spirit equal to that of Macbeth's wife, steps forward to nerve up the hesitating arm of those who are to strike the blow. And not content with playing Lady Macbeth itself, it appeals to the thinking, reflecting and intellectual men of this country," and, appropos to the meeting tonight, to the intelligent men of this city in particular, to join with it in so doing. "The question of "the admission of Kansas," says The Journal of Commerce-meaning the sanction by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, and the vesting John Calhoun with the power to produce from hibreeches pocket a list, tinkered to suit himself of the Legislature and State officers elect-"; now fully before Congress, and we trust it may · be disposed of in the shartest period consistent wit " decent legislation." "The friendsof admission owe it to the cause of sound political morals"represented on this particular occasion by John Calhoun, Jack Henderson and the Delaware Crossing returns-" of national concord and harmony, and of justice to the people of the Territory"-The Journal is here pleased to be a little facetious-" to act with promptness and vigor, and to discharge their responsible duties in accordance with the demands of the hour" -demands. The Journal might have added, sent on in hot baste from Washington, and reiterated with an orgency which cannot safely be disregarded by anybody who has any favor to ask in return.

Upon the question of what is "the shortest period consistent with decent legislation," The Journal is also quite specific. Hamlet thought a month-one little month-rather hot haste for a funeral, a wedding and a change of succession. The Journal seems to think that space of time quite ample for shuffling the people of Kansas under the sed and installing John Calboun and his her to require him, by a mel minery proceed to moves in their place. "It is thought," says The I

Journal, "that a prompt section on the part of the friends of the measure in Congress may carry it through in a very short period, probably in the present, or at farthest in the next month." After al, however, Macbeth's doubts and hesitations were but toe well founded, and we are inclined to suspect that the hesitating gentlemen at Washington, whose courage The Journal of Commerce is so ready and anxious to nerve up, have no less reason to hesitate. Macbeth's reign was very short; he went speedily to his account, and the crown de scended in quite a different direction from that which he had sought to give it.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBUNE. om a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1858. Senator Seward's speech attracted an audience, which at an early hour of the morning thronged all the galleries and lobbies with distinguished persons and ladies. The floor of the Senate was crowded

with members of the House and of the diplomatic

Mr. Seward engaged, attention fixedly throughout, and on so former occasion did the Southern side of the Chamber exhibit the same deference to the speaker and interest in what he was saying. Mr. Mason and others, who have heretofore affected indifference, and have usually withdrawn, sat, giving a most careful ear to every word, and making copious notes for future replies.

The speech is conceded on all hands to be a most masterly production in its grasp and arrangement of the subject and in the superior skill with which its branches were treated. Mr. Seward has added a cubit to his political stature.

The Select Committee of the House met tonight. All the members were present, including Mr. Letcher of Virginia. The Committee sat nearly three hours.

The first business was the presentation of Mr. Stephens's report on behalf of the majority, which occupied nearly three quarters of an hour in reading. He maintained the legality of the Lecompton Convention throughout, claiming that the election of delegates conformed to the requirements of the law, and that therefore the act of the Convention in framing the Constitution was binding upon the people. He contended that those who refused to vote were barred by their own act and could not complain. He reviewed Senator Douglas's Springfield speech and the letters of Gov. Walker and Sec. Starton, with the view of demonstrating the inconsistency of their present and past positions. The report concluded by recommending the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constituion, purely and simply.

At the close of the report were presented a se ries of resolutions, covering the meager information already obtained from the Department, probably with the design of making the record complete, as the facts were embodied in the report itself.

Then a vote was taken on the report and resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of eight to

Gen. Calhoun's statement, which had been made to the Territorial Committee of the Senate and called for by Mr. Morrill of Vermont at the last meeting, was then presented, but not read. Mr. Bennett moved that it should not be considered as evidence, which motion Mr. Stephens amended slightly. It was then adopted by a vote of nine to six, Messrs. Stephens and Russell voting affirmatively, thus repudiating Calhoun's testimony.

Afterward Mr. Stephens moved to adjourn sine die, to which an amendment was offered, substituting to-morrow night. The amendment was voted down by 8 Yeas to 7 Nays. Then the sine die amendment was carried.

Mr. Stephens expressed an intention of reporting next Wednesday, professedly with the view of giving the minerity time to prepare.

There are several Republ one : gress who ought to hasten their return, as their presence is imperatively required. There is some prospect that the erder of business in the House may prevent the report from being made, because general consent is required; or if attempted under the regular call of the Committees, months may intervene before this special one is reached. Of course Speaker Orr will rule all points against the Opposition. Therefore every vote is important.

A member of the Kansas Investigating Commition is expected here to-morrow or next day, with a full report of the facts.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Washington as Collector of San Francisco against the opposition of Mr. Broderick. The President's nominee for Postmaster of Hartford was also confirmed.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, March 3, 1838,
In a former dispatch it was stated, on the authority
of leading Demecrats, that the calculation was that
the Kansas bill would pass the House by fifteen majority. On the contrary, the leading Anti-Lecomptonites are sanguine of its defeat, and are working industriously to that end.

Gen. Iram Nye has been appointed United States
Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, in place
of Davidson, removed.

of Davidson, removed.

The House Kansas Investigating Committee met to The House Kansas Investigating Committee met tonight. All the members were present. Gen. Calhoun
sent in a statement, but it was decided that it should
not be considered as evidence. Mr. Stephens read a
report expressive of the views of the majority, setting
forth, with other things, that as the authority was legally conferred on the delegates to the Convention to
frame a Constitution, those who had an opportunity, but who declined to vote, were debarred
from finding fault with the action of the Convention.
The report also reviews the past p-sitions of Messrs,
Douglas, Stanten, and Walker, maintaining that they
are inconsistent with their present course. Resoluare inconsistent with their present course. Resolu-tions were passed with the view of obtaining informa-tion relative to the census and other documentary evidence, which it was agreed should accompany the port. A motion was made to adjourn until te-mor w right, but it was voted down, when the Commit tee adjourned sine die.

To-day about thirty citizens of Kansas, temporarily sejourning in Washington, visited the President and expressed their approbation of his course in reference Kausas affaire.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, March 3, 1858.

Mr. HAMMOND (S. C.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay the officers and scamen of the expedition in search of Dr. Kene, under Capt. Hartstene, at the same rate as has been allowed to the officers and scamen of Lieut. De Haven's expedition.

The special assignment, being the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was taken up.

SEWARD made a speech which will be found

Mr. SEWARD made a speech which will be found in full on the sixth page of this paper.

Mr. THOMPSON (N. J.), in alluding to Kansas, said that now was the favorable opportunity to endher troubles by her admission into the Union. He contended that the Lecompton Constitution was the expression of the will of the people of Kansas. He replied to the many arguments made against that instrument, and instanced the cases of fourteen States whose for this true were night to the will not the people of the state of the cases of fourteen States whose for this true were night and without submission to the or stitutions were adopted without submission to the cale. If wrong had been suffered by the opposits of the Lac-mpton Constitution, that wrong as the extremates of their own miscounduct, a thread a they have no right to con-

plais. If the Free-State party have as large notions features in the Constitution; but they are in a minority, they must submit, like good citizens to the will of the majority. But this party do not want peace; they desire agitatice. The affairs of Kansse, he contended, will be infinitely worse if she he not admitted into the Union. He was impatient, and anxious that Congress should be relieved from the consideration of this question, and that the people of Kanssa should be left to settle their own difficulties in their own way, and under their own that Congression. own way, and under their own State Government. Then, he said, we should hear nothing more of bleedng Kansas. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House resumed the consideration of the resoutions from the Senate authorizing the President to

appeint any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board to their former positions.

Mr. WHITELEY (Del.) argued in favor of the resolutions, severely criticising the action of the Naval

Mr. BOCOCK (Va.) opposed the adoption of the resolutions, contending that the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry were just, and that even if its decisions were reversed, many of its supposed victime, who are now expecting to get back into the Navy, would find themselves mistaken.

Mesers. WINSLOW (N. C.) and SEWARD (Gs.) both advocated the resolution, which was passed by 71 majority. The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 3, 1858.

By Mr. SLOAN—From the Supervisors of Kings County, for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law. By Mr. MATHER—From the New-York Medical College, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000.

By Mr. SCOTT—By bill, to provide for the payment of interest or protested Canal drafts.

By Mr. NOXON—Favorably, to the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, favorably, to give married women the power to dispose of their property by will.

Also, favorably, to make the husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife; and the wife the ultimate heir of her deceased husband.

By Mr. NOXON—Relative to the acknowledgment

By Mr. BRANDBETH-Concerning the powers and duties of the Governor, and to fix the compensation of the Executive and other State officers.

By Mr. ELY-To provide for the amendment of the f deeds out of this State.

By Mr. E.D.—To provide for the amendment of the charters of incorporated cities. Also, to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FOOTE—Relative to Banks and Banking Associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To designate the salaries

officers of the State Government.

The courtesy of the Senate was extended to ex-Sen tor Dickinson.

The Senate had quite a stormy executive session to Ane senate had quite a stormy executive session to-day, lasting until 3 p. m. There was a hard fight made against the confirmation of Gov. King's nomina-tions of Harbor Masters, by the Democratic friends of Brenzan and Schultz, but all the nominees were orfirmed, the Americans voting with the Repub

cans.
The name of Ashbel B. Parmelee was sent in to-day for reappointment as Canal Appraiser.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson occupied a place in the Honse during the morning session.

Mr. Dayton's charge, made last night, was that \$10,000 was to be paid on the passage of the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill, as passed in the Senate, and not as amended in the House by himself and Messrs.

Duryes and Reach.

Duryes and Beach.

Mr. Chauncey's bill to prevent the Banks of issue from being connected with Savings Banks, was made to extend over all the State before it was or-

dered to a third reading.

The Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund The Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the state of the fund, in reply to the resolutions of the Assembly, was sent in. The Commissioners state that they have no funds in hand at present, nor in prespective, to pay the interest on the ten millions and a half debt, except \$255,000 from the last deficiency loan, unless resort be had to borrowing on credit of the sinking fund.

the sinking fund.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to remove the site of Alleghany County was taken up, and the discussion occupied most of he morning session.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was received. The report states that it is the opinion of the Committee that further investigation should be made into the manner of conducting the affairs of the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. A resolution is submitted for the appointment of a Special Mr. BEACH moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. SMITH moved the adoption of the report and resolution, and advocated his motion at length, which was adopted.

The Attorney-General having given an opinion, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, that it is not necessary for a member to reside in the district for which he is elected.

which he is elected.

Mr. CRAIN moved that the Hon, John G. Seeley be declared entitled to the seat from New-York, and that he petition of the contestant be dismissed.

The House postponed the matter for one. The House postponed the matter for one week after a hard struggle.

Connecticut Democratic State Con

vention. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, March 3, 1858. The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. J. D. Phelps of Sunbury, was chosen President.

Gen. James T. Pratt of Hartford County, and formerly member of Congress, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote was as follows Pratt, 192; C. M. Ingersoll, 127; James C. Loomis, 41. The other candidates nominated are as follows: For

Lieutenant-Governor, John Cotton Smith, of Sharon; for Secretary of State, F. Williams, jr., of Stonington; for Treasurer, Daniel B. Warner, of East Haddam; for Controller, Peleg C. Child, of Woodstock. This afternoon the Committee on Resolutions report

ed a series, but Dr. Woodward of Middletown thinking that they did not go far enough in support of the President, moved to amend them. He was supported by C. M. Ingersoll and others, and opposed by Mr. Strong of Hartford and others, who denounced the Lecompton Constitution.

After a further warm debate the resolutions and amendments were referred back to the Committee, who reported soon after the same resolutions amended so a approve the policy of Mr. Buchanan as expressed in his Inaugural Address and several Messages. The resolutions were then adopted under the operation of the previous question.

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 3, 1858. The Anti-Lecompton meeting last night was addressed by the Hon. H. B. Payne, Judge Johnson, and others. Resolutions were adopted tendering banks to Senators Douglas, Stuart and Broderick, Governor Wise of Virginia, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and the Hon. F. P. Stanton, for their course on the Kansas question, and asserting that it is the mperative duty of Congress to reject the pending application for the admission of Kansas under the Leon pton Constitution.

Importation of Africans. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Louisiana authorizing a Company already organized import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the east of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fif-

Lawrence, Stone & Co.-Judge

Lawrence, Stone & Co.-Judge Loring.

Bosron, Wednesday March 3, 1858.

At the adjourned meeting to-day of the creditors of Mesars, Lawrence, Stone & Co., before Judge Ames of the Incolvency Ceurt, claims were allowed of about \$500,000, making the total debts thus far allowed against the firm foot up \$2,071,000.

The petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring were heard before the Committee of the Legislature to-day. Very few persons were present. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and a colored lawyer addressed the Committee in favor of the removal. Action was postponed.

New-Haven, Wednesday, March. 3, 1858.
The United States Grand Jury, in the case of Tuck-man, adjourned to Thursday (to morrow) morning, then a bill of indictment will probably be presented

BURNING OF THE ELIZA WATTLE.

Nearly Forty Lives Last.

New-Once and, Wednesday, March J. 1838. A dispatch from Moville states that the stea moos Fliza Battle was burged, at Kemp's Landing near Demopolis, Ala., on Monday morning. Thirty arine lives were lost and twelve hundred bales of con on destroyed. Among the lost was the Rev Mr. Newman of Louisville, Ky. Many of the sufferers were from in the water.

Monter, Wednesday, March 3, 1858. The steamer Eliza Battle, with 1,400 bales of cotton, was burned below Demopolis; thirty to forty lives lost.
(By telegraph to Eliwood Walter, esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHYSTER, N. Y.. Wednesday, March 3, 1838.
Our city elections yesterday passed off harmoniously, though greater interest than usual was manifected, and the Aldermanic vote was very close. The Board stands thirteen Republicans and nine Democrata. Chas. H. Clark, Democrat, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority. oswego, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3, 1868.

Oswego, N. 1., Wednesday, martin The Charter Election yesterday resulted in the re-election, by a small majority, of L. B. Crocker, Dem-cerat, for Mayor, over Andrew Van Dyck, Opposition. The Democrats elected two Aldermen, and the Oppo-CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly, and the vote was the largest over policd. The entire Republican ticket was elected by an average enjoying

The Mexican News.

The Mexican News.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers containing additional Mexican news brought by the steamer Tennessee, at that port. The Legitimists of Guanaguato, Queretare and Zacatecas were at Celaya at the latest accounts, and a general action with Zuleaga's forces was expected within a week.

Gen. Paper was about to enter Allende.

Gen. Parodi was about to enter Allende. Four thousand Constitutional troops, with eighteen pieces of artillery, had been reviewed in Orizava.

Mr. Everett's Oration on Charity at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 3, 1858;
At the auction sale this morning Mr. Geo. H. Stuart
paid one hundred dollars premium for the first of oice
of a seat at the delivery of Mr. Everett's cration on Movements of Gen. Walker. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3, 1858. Gen. William Walker arrived here to-day, and as taken his old quarters. Gen. Henningsen is also

tien. Walker volunterly gave bail to-day in the sum of \$4,600 to appear before the Court on the 6th Monday in April.

Death of Sullivan Dorr.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. March 3, 1858.
Sullivan Dorr, President of the Washington Insurance Company, and one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, died this evening after a brief illness. He was a native of Boston, but has resided

Forenoon Weather Reports-MARCH 3.

FOREMOOR Weather Reports—March 3.

(By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at Re. 21 Wall street.)

BOSTON, Mass., DOOD.—Wind N. W.; clear; 23.

WHITE RIVER FUNCTION, a. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 24.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., a. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 25.

ROUSE'S POINT, a. m.—Wind N. W.; plearing; 19.

OWERGO, N. Y., a. m.—Wind N. W.; plearing; 19.

NEW YORK, DOOD.—Wind N. W.; clear; barometer 39. 175; 78.

BALTHOORE, Md., DOOD.—Wind N. W.; clear; barometer 29. 19; 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DOOH.—Wind N. W.; weather clear; barometer 29. 19; 25.

K. LOUIS VILLE, K.—Clear; 21.

FULTON, III.—Clear; wind N. W.; 5.

ROCK ISLAND, III.—Clear; 19.

JANESVILLE, LOW.—Clear; 19.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—Glear; 19.

MILWAUKER, WIS.—Clear; 25.

PORTAGE CITY—Clear; 26.

CHICAGO—Clear; 39.

TOLEDO—Cloudy; 18.

MILWAUERE, WIS.—Clear; 25.
PORTAGE CITY—Clear; 29.
CHICAGO—Clear; 50.
TOLEDO—Cloudy; 18.
DETROIT—Cleady; 17.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Clear; 12.
INDIANDOUS, IN.—Clear; 12.
CLEVILAND—Cloudy; wind N. W.: 15.
CREAT BERD, P. onn.—Cloudy; 24.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Clear; 21.
HORNELISVILLE, N. Y.—Clear; 21.
HORNELISVILLE, N. Y.—Clear; 21.
NEW-HAVE, Conn.—Clear; wind W.: 18.
SPRINGVIELD, Mass.—Cold; 12.
NEW-HAVE, Conn.—Clear; wind N. W.: 18.
SPRINGVIELD, Mass.—Cold; 12.
NEW-YORK, B. D. .—Clear; wind N. W.: 22.
BOSTON, Mass.—Clear; wind N. W.: 22.
TESCUMBIA, Ala.—Clear; wind S. W.; 31. barometer 29.59.
MEMMULE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 22.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 23.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 24.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 25.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 26.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 26.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 26.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 27.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 28.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 29.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 29.
NARWILLE, Tenn.—Clear; wind N. W.; 29.
NARWILLE, N. B.—Overcast; specarance of anow; wind E.; 22.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. L.—Cloudy and cold; wind B.
WASHINDTON, D. C.—Calm and ober; 32.

FROM ALBANY.

The Special Committee of the Assembly, to

From Our Own Corresponder ALBANY, March 3, 1858.

whom was referred the Excise bill introduced by Mr. Engs of your city, will report in a day or two. I learn that they propose sundry radical changes in the present law, cheapening the privilege of rumselling, and otherwise adding to the facilities for manufacturing paupers, which would seem quite unmanuacturing paupers, which would seem quite an eccessary as far as your city is concerned, since all who choose now indulge in that laudable occupation. Among the changes proposed are the reduction of the price of license to the uniform sum of \$15, and in the City of New-York to appoint four Boards of Commissioners—one for each Senate District, so as to add to the facilities for granting beenses; the abolition of the provision in regard to the traffic on the Sabbath: the abolition of the provision requiring the petition of twenty free-holders or householders residing within the Election district where it is proposed to keep a tavern or hotel as a condition of granting a license; the granting of retailers' license to the corner groceries, and the abolition of the fine of \$50 for selling without license, and the making of such selling a misdemeanor One good provision, and one only, of the present law (if a License law can have a good provision), is retained in Mr. Engs's bill. I mean the provisi relating to the suppression of the rum traffic on

election days.

Mr. Brandreth, with his accustomed liberality as legislator, introduced into the Senate to-day, a bill increasing considerably the salaries of cert State officers, to take effect at the expiration of the flicial terms of the incumbents. Senator Bran dreth's bill fixes salaries and clerk bire as follows:

The Governor's salary is fixed at.

Covernor's Private heretary.

Allowance for derk hire.

Serietary of State.

Deputy Secretary of State.

Clerk hire. Cork hire.
Deputy Attorney-General.
Clerk hire. Deputy Afforney-General
Clerk hire, and Surveyor.
Deputy Lagineer and Surveyor.
Clerk hire.
Superintendent Public Instruction.
Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.
Clerk hire.
To each Conf. Commissioner.
To each State Prison Inspector.
Card Auditor. To each State Practal Colors 3 000
Cara's Auditor. 3 000
Deputy 2 000
Clerk here for Canal Commissioners 1 000
Do for Auditor of Canal Department 8,000
It will be seen that the sainties of the heads of

departments are all increased by this bill, excepting only the case of that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that while the salaries of all the deputies in the other departments are in-creased, that of the Deputy Superintendent of Pub-lic Instruction is razeed from \$1,500 to \$1,000.

Mr. Brandreth also introduced a bill increasing the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary to \$2,000 per annum, and allowing a further sum of \$2,600 per annum to the Governor for the payment of clerks and messengers of the Executive ment. The bill also requires the Governor to keep a full and complete record of all applications and petitions made to him for the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by the Constitution or laws

The Case of Tuckerman.